

SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1895.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returned. they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Local News.—The City and Suburban News Burrau of the United Press and New York Associated Pursa is at 210-29 Am street. All information and docu-ments for public use instantly disseminated to the Bress of the whole country.

Points for "Bimetallists."

Free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 would produce silver monometallism.

Free silver coinage, international or Amer ican independent, at the ratio now borne in the market by silver bullion to gold bullion, say 32 to 1, would produce bimetallism for just so long and no longer, as the market ratio remained 32 to 1.

It would last a day or so, but not much Do the free silver men want that sort of

bimetallism any way? We have to-day a monometallism of gold.

We have had it uninterruptedly for sixty We shall have always a monometallic standard of one sort or another, gold or sil-

put to currency use. In politics bimetallism is sometimes a soothing hope, sometimes a convenient promise; but it is always an empty dream.

ver, or some other metal yet to be found or

Poleward by Balloon.

It really looks now as if the project of advancing toward the North Pole by balloon might be put into execution. The hand some subscription of King Oscanto the plan of Mr. ANDREE, the Swedish engineer, perhaps insures its being tried. Mr. ANDREE once crossed from Sweden to Finland, and the expedition which he now proposes may not appear so formidable to him as ultimately to deter him from the attempt.

The project itself is an old one, and its difficulties as well as its advantages have been fully set forth. Some years ago a Chicago man announced to our Navy Department that, having solved the problem of aerial navigation, he would set out on a voyage to the North Pole, at a time fixed, in an aerial ship which would carry 200 per sons and travel seventy miles an hour. He was to do the trip in a month's time, and have ten days or two weeks for leisurely observation of Arctic phenomena. It is needless to add that no more was heard of it.

More worthy of note was the elaborate scheme of Commander JOHN P. CHEYNE of the British navy for reaching the pole by balloon. He did not pretend to have solved the whole problem of aerial navigation, but he thought that he could reach the North Pole by taking advantage of air currents. Meetings were held in his behalf in London, one of them being at the Mansion House, with the Lord Mayor presiding. He originally proposed to start from a ship with three large balloons. He would wait for a favor able wind, making a start from a point so far north that the pole could be reached in thirty or forty hours.

Commander CHEYNE's voyage was to have been made as long ago as 1881 or 1882. He wanted Lieut. SCHWATKA to accompany him, and proposed either to start from vessel which should have reached St. Patrick's Bay, or else from about latitude 84 degrees north, by way of Wellington Channel. However, the plan was expensive, and eventually was given up. One of the objections raised was the difficulty of returning from the pole if reached, since a continuance of the originally favoring current would be exactly wrong. To obviate that obfection Commander CHEYNE proposed to get back by a different route, which was preferable any way, and in fact to take any current that would carry him southward. His load was to consist of seven persons, weighing 980 pounds, dogs for sledges weighing 500, provisions and water for 51 balloons, sledges, and other weights, 4,212 pounds, making in all, for three balloons, about three tons. So much was said, however, against the scheme, that it was then proposed to make the sledges the chief reliance, and to trust to the balloons only when everything else failed.

In France, two members of the Paris College of Aerial Navigation, M. BESANÇON, an aeronaut, and M. HERMITE, an astronomer, once proposed to reach the North Pole, starting from Spitzbergen. They were to have a single balloon, holding about 4,500 cubic feet of gas, and able to carry a weight of over 8,000 pounds, which was enough for the men, eight dogs, a sledge, a canoe, and a month's This scheme also came to provisions. nothing. Besides those projects founded on taking advantage of favoring currents, there have been others which depended upon dirigible bailoons. But if these devices should ever prove a success, we may be sure that their first step will not be to examine

the North Pole. As has been said, one great objection to CHEYNE'S scheme was its entire dependence upon getting a favoring wind for returning from the pole, since a calm or contrary winds would be fatal, leaving the explorers perhaps to perish. It may be added that the French Society of Aerial Navigation disapproved the project of their two members, already spoken of. The President, M. MAGE, said that all our Information indicated a region of circular wind currents at each extremity of the earth's axis, so that a balloon would probably never get to where it wanted to go, and if it got a certain distance on the way it would be the prey of such currents. Snow might descend, frosts upon the ropes would make its management difficult, and the

way would be obscured by mists. Nevertheless, as we have seen, Mr. Ax-DHEE is disposed to try the experiment next year, and You, the famous balloon maker of Paris, is ready to make him a suitable hydrogen gas balloon, capable of carrying a weight of 6,600 pounds. He would start from islands off the northwest coast of Spitzbergen, and would expect to get back by way of America, reaching our northwestern shores.

Merely a Side Issue.

The speculations of Dr. Heber Newton and other preachers as to the resurrection of JESUS, have given rise to an animated discussion among correspondents of the Tribunc. The controversy is over the question whether the resurrection is established as a probable historical fact by the testimony of the evangelists.

That, however, is altogether a side issue at this time of the new Biblical criticism. First of all, the value of the testimony must be established. If, as Dr. NEWTON says, the disciples were as liable to error and delusion as any other men, their story of the PRAUTY c. ion must be dismissed as incredible. If there is no other than human testimony

to it, it is no more credible than the miraculous legends of the mythologies which preceded Christianity. The resurrection could not have occurred except in deflance of natural law, and hence belief in it must rest on faith in the account of it as supernatural in its authority, and not merely historical.

Dr. NEWTON having denied that the descrip tion of it in the Gospels is of such authority, has no basis left on which to found his speculations. They are fanciful merely and not worth serious consideration. If the story of the evangelists is untrustworthy, there is no evidence of its occurrence, and the whole ground for believing in it is removed. Such a phenomenon is impossible according to human science. It is a miracle, belief in which must depend on faith in the absolute infallibility of the reporters of it. as men inspired of Gon.

Last Sunday the Rev. Mr. SCUDDER, a graduate of the Union Theological Seminary, denounced the course of the Presbyterian General Assembly toward that institution as an "outpouring of fanaticism. bigoted and puerile. But how could the representatives of a Church whose whole faith is founded on faith in the Bible, do otherwise than declare that the instruction of a school which denies the infallibility of the Bible, is not a proper preparation for candidates for its ministry ? If it was puerile in so doing, its whole system of theology and the faith upon which that is founded are puerile also. If the teaching of the seminary is sound, the Presbyterian Church believes in a lie, and its ministers are preaching false doctrine. If it ordains as ministers young men who criticise the Bible after the method and in the spirit of Dr. BRIGGS, it admits as religious teachers men who reject the faith which alone is the reason for its existence. It would stultify

itself by letting them into its pulpits. So far from there having been an "out pouring of fanaticism" against this infidel school, the course of the General Assembly toward it has been timid, time serving, in consistent, and ineffectual. The pupils were debarred from the Presbyterian ministry, but their teachers were left undisturbed in

it. The President of the seminary was treated with distinguished honor and confidence by being retained in an important missionary board by a unanimous vote, and with him was associated one of the lay directors of the institution. Of course, under such circumstances the professors and managers of the school are indifferent to the formal discrimination against its pupils. They know that practically it will amount to nothing, though they will persist in their present teaching as to the Bible. The fear of alienating the large Presbyterian wealth on the side of Dr. BRIGGS and his colleagues, which was manifested by the Assembly in its elections to the missionary boards and by its adjournment without dealing with him decisively, in spite of his continued contumacy, will also influence the New York Presbytery when students of the seminary come before it as candidates for the ministry.

Practically, the General Assembly has decided that, although the denial of the infallibility of the Scriptures is beinous heresy and infidelity, it does not disqualify men for the Presbyterian ministry, or at least does not justify their exclusion when they are already in the ministry. That being so, it is obvious that so illogical a course as shutting out their pupils from ordination can not be pursued in practice. Hence, with very good reason, the Union Theological Seminary is assuring its students that they will suffer no harm in their professional careers by remaining under its instruction. Belief in the Bible as the absolutely inspired Word of God, infallible and without error, is not necessary for a Presbyterian minister, though the whole Presbyterian faith is founded on it. That great issue is left unsettled, though on it depends the authority of every doctrine of the Church. So far, then, the infidels seem to have the advantage. They can go on believing and teaching what they choose respecting the Bible, in the assurance that they will be let alone because of the fear of the General Assembly that the deprivation of their liberty of thought and speech as to that matter would disrupt the Presbyterian Church.

Republican Harmony.

The invitation which brought some of the antagonistic Republican leaders to convene at Dr. Depew's banquet board on Wednesday evening, was rather belated. It came some weeks or some months later than it should have come. It was, so to speak, a hurry call; it was tardy. Why? The kind of banquet toward

which the eyes of statesmen of all parties necessarily turn is a banquet of offices, a repast of patronage, an orderly allotment of political delicacies and substantials among those whose title to participation is clear, and whose presence it requires no cajolery or diplomacy to secure. Now all the State, and nearly all the municipal, offices in New York are in the hands of the Republican party; and they have had since New Year's an almost unlimited power of bestowing honors and offices. Under these circumstances it ought not to be necessary for any Republican not of the Mon-TON brigade or the STRONG detachment to give a banquet to harmonize factional differences. They should have been settled long ago. All the places which the Governor has the power to fill, with the advice and consent of the Senate, have been filled and the Senate has adjourned. The Power of Removal prerogatives of Mayor STRONG will end at midnight on June 30. He has given, substantially, to the cause of Republican harmony all that he has, or can have to give; and if in the face of this, factional differences still exist in the ranks of the New York Republicans, the underlying cause of them is too deep for hominy to assuage or

green turtle steak to mitigate. The fact of the matter is that the late Legislature, controlled by the PLATT Republicans (especially the Senate, elected in 1893), having adjourned, the Republican opponents of PLATT are getting together for the common object of effecting his overthrow. They are preparing to dispute the supremacy of his friends in the Republican State Convention. They aim to control the New York machinery of the Republican may be made at Dhu Heartache. party in the year preceding the Republican National Convention of 1890.

They seek to do this under conditions which are more favorable to their success than at any time heretofore. Until this year, the great cities of the State, with enormous political patronage and the large influence which patronage brings, New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, and sometimes Buffalo and Rochester, have been in Democratic bands, with Democratic Mayors and Democratic local officers. The influence and following of ex-Senator PLATT have some of them have come to New York. been greatest in the country and township districts; and there alone have they had any colf-sustaining support.

This year these conditions have been radicall, altered. The deplocable, and withal McKtsley, may be of French or Ger-

the first time in recent American political history diverted from the support of the Demorracy the great body of industrial voters. the bone and sinew of the party in all the large cities of the Northern States. New York has a Republican Mayor and, pretty generally, Republican heads of departments, particularly the Public Works, Police, Fire, and Dock Commissions. There is a Republican Mayor under like conditions in Brooklyn, in Albany, in Buffalo, and other places. These Mayors are anti-PLATT Republicans, and it would be a surprising thing if they did not exercise an important. if not predominating, influence in the next Republican State Convention, provided, of course, that the Union League Club men in New York and the anti-PLATT men in other cities can be brought together and solidified in opposition to the leadership of the Manfrom-Tioga. It is said among politicians, who never say anything but what is true and what they honestly believe, that a con clusive and convincing manifestation of the stability of the four anti-PLATT Mayors will very soon be furnished without extra charge for any of the side shows.

If so, it is likely to foreshadow a conflict for mastery in the next Republican State Convention such as has not been witnessed in New York for many years. Was C. M. Depew thinking of this when he invited his warring Republican friends to their harmony dinner on Wednesday? Did he wish to warn THOMAS of his imminent danger? CHAUNCEY knows What is up, and what does he think of it?

If there is to be any warm conflict for party control in a New York State Convention this year, it is from every point of view desirable that the seat of war should be in the Republican Convention, and not among the Democrats, for the Democrats of New York have now something better to do than to engage in factional squabbles. They have, so to speak, an Administration on their hands.

How the Pope's Letter was Received in England.

The apostolical letter addressed by LEO XIII. ad Anglos, "to Englishmen," has been variously interpreted by representatives of Anglican and Catholic opinion in the London newspaper press. It seems to be generally agreed, indeed, that the epistle simply expresses a fervent wish for the reunion with Catholic Christendom, not of the Church of England specifically, for that establishment is not mentioned, but of the whole English people. It throws no light, however, on the method by which the wish may be fulfilled. Different conclusions are drawn from the Pontiff's silence touching the difficult practical questions: Would the Vatican insist on complete conversion and submission in matters of doctrine, and would it recognize Anglican orders as valid?

The Guardian is inclined to think that the Pope would countenance a reconsideration of the validity of Anglican orders, and that corporate reunion might be effected through concessions on both sides in respect of doctrine. The same view was taken at a meeting of the English Church Union by Lord HALIFAX, who recently had an interview with LEO XIII. Lord HALIFAX declared that the Pontiff's silence regarding doctrinal differences should not be regarded as implying an inflexible rejection of compromise. 'The Pope knows," he said, "that it would be quite premature to discuss the theological questions, which at the present time seem to keep us apart; but it is just because he knows this that he lifts the whole question up into the supernatural sphere, and invites us all to pray with him to the great Head of the Church." Lord HALIFAX went on to mention what seemed to him evidence of a conciliatory disposition on the Pope's part in another direction, the fact, namely, that "the day I left Rome the Abbé PORTAL (better known as FERNAND DAL-BUS), the author of the pamphlet on English orders, was received with us in private audience by his Holiness."

The Tablet, on the other hand, which may be looked upon as the organ of the Cardinal Archbishon of Westminster draws the on posite inference from the Pope's failure to designate the means by which reunion could be compassed. It describes as utterly vain the hope of certain Anglican clergymen that the Catholic Church will ever change by one jot or tittle the doctrines. whereby it is sharply distinguished from the Church of England. Nor will the Tablet allow members of the Anglican communion to take heart from the circumstance that LEO XIII. in his letter said nothing depreciatory of Anglican orders. "In view," it says, "of the uniform attitude of the Church

tiff had now gone out of his way in order to emphasize it." On the whole, the Pope's letter to English men seems to have left the question of the reunion of the Church of England to the Catholic Church where it was. Unquestionably, the reunion is theoretically desirable, and it is, in fact, earnestly desired by many devout Christians on both sides; yet it seems scarcely capable of realization.

for three hundred years, it surely would

have been surprising if the sovereign Pon-

The Macs and the Mcs Atop.

MAC and MC are having a great show at this time in politics. There is Governor MCKINLEY of Ohlo, Governor MACCOR-KLE of West Virginia, Governor McCox-NELL of Idaho, Governor McGraw of Washington, and Governor MCINTIRE of Colorado. All of them with a single exception, and his name is MACCORKLE, are Republicans. We can't tell, for sure, which of them are of the Irish stock, and which of the Scotch; but there is no harm in guessing that McGraw, McConnett, and MACCORKLE have the humor of the shamrock in their veins, and that McIntire has the juice of the thistle in his. As for McKinley, he goes around as a man of "Scotch-Irish"-but why not rather Irish-Scotch !- descent. That is to say, some ancestor of his, born perhaps at Dhu Heartache, in Scotland, emigrated to somewhere in Ireland, probably to a place lying well north of McGillieuddy's Reeks. How will his Presidential boom be affected by this circumstance! It is hard to tell, but inquiry

We are not sure that the Gubernatorial Macs or Mes here enumerated are either from Ireland or Scotland by way of their forefathers. One of NAPOLEON'S flercest. Marshals was MACDONALD, and he was a Frenchman, too, as any one can see by looking at his full name, ETIENNE JACQUES JOSEPH ALEXANDRE MACDONALD. Again, there was a German in this town a short while ago who could not speak the English language, and he was a MAC too. In the Russian pale there are plenty of Macs, and

So, after all, it is possible that Governor McGhaw and Governor MacCon-KLE and Governor McConnell, if not also Governor McINTIRE and Governor unconstitutional and andemocratic, policy man or Russian-Hebrew ancestry. If so, it

born and the Russian-born voters in this country are very numerous, while even the vote of our French-born citizens might turn an election. It looks rather strange that not one of the whole five of them bears the name of PATRICK. There are three WILLIAMS among them, one JOHN, and one ALBERT. Where is there any shamrock, or thistle, or fleur-de-lis, or bear'sgrease about these names! Why, they are all redolent of England, where King Wil-LIAM, or several Kings of that name, and

King JOHN, and Prince ALBERT lived. In every State which has a MAC or Mc for Governor, there are rumors that its MAC or Mc would like to be President of the United States. There is even a rumor of the kind about McKINLEY of Ohio. Is there a show for any one of them? It is doubtful. For there never was a MAC or Mc who reached the Presidency. Gen. Mc-CLELLAN was a candidate for the office, but he was beaten. Governor McDUFFIE of South Carolina hoped to get the place, but he was never even nominated for it. Gen. Mc Dowell may once have thought of it, but that was before the battle of Manassas.

Now, again, looking a year ahead, what about McKINLEY ! and is it possible that he may be the first Mc to shine as the boss of the White House, and to order Coxey to keep off the grass? Well, we don't know, but the country might have a great deal worse luck.

A Fine Case for Nordau.

In attempting to defend GODKIN's friend WARING and his impending deficiency of \$601,427, the New York Evening Post has seen fit to represent the Colonel as the victim of malignant persecution by the Hon. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller of the city of New York. On Friday last the Post printed an editorial article indirectly charging that Mr. FITCH was the author of the rumors then current concerning the size of the Colonel's deficit:

"The wildest stories have been set affoat touching the condition of his [Col. Wanno's] accounts and the nature of his contracts. The most moderate estimate of the deficit in his funds is \$1,000,000, while som el compelled to admit that it may reach \$1,500,000.

The deficit which the Comptroller talks of is a predicted deficit," &c.

On Monday, May 27, in the news department of the Post, the charge was made, squarely and specifically, that Comptroller FITCH was predicting a \$1,500,000 deficiency in WARING'S accounts:

"The committee of the Board of Estimate spen we hours this afternoon in examining the account of the Street Cleaning Department, and then issued a statement showing that Comptroller FITCE's estimate of a \$1,50,000 deficiency was abourd. "The findings of the committee, which is composed

of Comptroller Firch, Corporation Counsel Scott, President Banken of the Tax Department, and Jone JEROLONAN, President of the Board of Aldermen, is practically a confirmation of Col. Washing's estimate, while it makes ridiculous the prediction of Comptroll Firen that the figures would reach from \$1,000,000

The next day, Tuesday, May 28, the Comptroller addressed to GODKIN this polite and concise note:

"Bin: Please allow me to contradict the statemen of your reporter yesterday that I had predicted that Mr. Wannu's possible deficit would be \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. I never made any predictions to anybo as to what the result of the investigation would be. To have done so would have been as absurd as it would have been unnecessary. Sincerely your

This denial is certainly definite enough and positive enough to convey the idea intended. Coming from a gentleman of Mr. FITCH's high character and honorable record, it is conclusive as to the mendacity of GODKIN'S allegations. The Evening Post printed Mr. FITCH's denial in an out of the vay corner of the same issue of that newspaper which contained this editorial repetition of the original charge: "The brief spurt of hostility to Col, Wanno, and the

to have originated in the reports and instructions set afout by Comptroller Firen. It was he who discovered the million or million and a half deficit in Col. Warnu's accounts," &c. The Post went on to say that "newspaper men took up the Comptroller's cry;" that the Comptroller's reports were evidently

in the newspapers last week, are generally understoo

not only false, but malicious," and it called vildly upon Mayor STRONG to "fire FITCH out." This repetition of the original charge, and this scurrilous personal attack on th Comptroller, were thus published conspicuously in the same sheet in which Mr. FITCH's ote was hidden away in a corner.

What, then, do we find Godkin saying on the next day, Wednesday, when the Comptroller's denial had finally got to the knowledge of the public? We find him impudently declaring that Mr. FITCH's denial "is very dextrous, but it is not dextrous enough. We said nothing," adds GODKIN, about his predictions of the result of the investigation." And then he proceeds to abuse the Comptroller like a pickpocket in the fashion characteristic of the Post.

There is probably no other editor, at least in the United States, capable of a journalistic performance of this sort. Mr. FITCH's experience is similar to that of nearly everybody who has expected reparation and ordinarily courteous treatment from a journal distinguished by the manners of a baboon and the manliness of a cur.

A correspondent asks us why it is that little interest seems to be felt by residents of Manhattan Island in the public bearings scheduled to take place before Mayor STRONG, while every such hearing which relates to the annexed district beyond the Harlem draws a large crowd of statesmen and orators? We cannot answer. The old and familiar question, Which is preferable, city or country life, is still de bated, but as yet not decisively.

lithe young women, all in a group, wheeled past THE SUN office upon their bicycles. We eyed them from a window in front of which there is a never-ending circus of humanity. We could see them from a point opposite PERRY's place till they were a good way along toward the Staats-Zeitung. They were going at a good speed, and the road was clearer than usual, because it was Decoration Day. Three of the men oved their stout and stockinged legs very heavily, as though they were under a trying strain, and bent their bodies over till they were nearly doubled up. The other man sat a good deal straighter, and played the pedals more easily and spiritually. Two of the women rode better than three of the men; and the other two of them rode as we like to see both men and omen ride upon the bicycle. Their attitude and action were unrestrained and felicitous Lightness and freedom were in the up-and-down of their legs, as well as in the grasp of their hands; and they sat nearly straight, or with the spinal column well up. They gave the sugges tion of gracefulness, self-command, and abounding vitality. They were well girt about the

loins, and wore an appropriate costume. Though these two young women looked as it hardly out of their teens, we guess that they were old hands at the wheel. We have noticed that those bicyclers who learn to ride early in life are nearly always the best riders. We say nearly always, for there are veterans who ride boidly and well. There is one of them, apparently between sixty and seventy, who often takes a spin on the asphalt-paved streets near Columbia College. It is worth going a mile to see him on a fine afternoon toward sunset. He rides his machine as Napoleos rode his charger after crossing the Alps, or an ALEXANDER the of the CLEVELAND Administration, has for | must not be forgotten that the German- Great probably rode Bucephalus while in the | Yet it will certainly try for it, the best it can.

presence of PHILIP, or as Major-Gen. WINFIELD Scorr once rode his proud steed down Broad-

way after the conquest of Mexico.

We had a purpose in watching the eight bicyyoung men and as many young clers, four women, who rode past THE SUN office on Decoration Day. Critics of wheeling have a right to observe the wheelers and to criticise them to their face, with an eve to their merits or their femerits. Criticism may do them good, if it be judicious.

Gov. MORTON's little flurry on the Decoration Day reviewing stand has had the effect of waking people to a sense of what a mighty lively candidate he is for the Republican Presidential nomination.

The new Democratic journal of Chicago, the Chronicle, proposes that the deficiency in the revenue shall be made good by modifying the present tariff so that its duties will be imposed for revenue only. This is a sound proposition. and gives encouragement to those who have nals of the West. We welcome our new contemporary into the arena where the genuine principles of Democracy will be fought for.

That no one may be deceived, we take the rouble to say that the statements respecting the United Press published in a paper called the Fourth Estate are lies without any qualification of truth.

Two little items in Decoration Day's vast and almost monopolizing record of sports show particularly well how the country grows. On the ball field the mighty and once irresistible Harvard was beaten by the nine of Princeton by the crushing score of 14 to 2; while Harvard's once solicary rival, the proud and recently all-conquering Yale, had to succumb to Brown to the piping tune of 12 to 3. It can be small balm to Harvard's hurt to remember that it was Princeton who gave her her first inter-university defeat just twenty-two years ago, or that the foul tip into WHITE, her catcher's eye that day, gave another Harvard player, Tyno, the honor of introducing the life-saving device of the mask. If the equalizing process keeps up in athletics, the universities will soon have to be rated by their powers for scholarship.

Only ten of the States of the Union have given Presidents to the United States in the last 105 years, and as many as thirty-four of them have failed to give us a President. The States most favored in this respect have been Virginia, which has given us five, and New York, which has given us four. Perhaps some one of the thirty-four States which has not yet had a President among its inhabitants may furnish us with CLEVELAND'S successor. Georgia is a great State: and Connecticut, though of area, is another. We cannot forget Iowa, nor yet Maine, which is the whole breadth of the United States from California. In every State of the Union there is good enough timber for the Presidency. All the States should push forward their fittest men within the next twelve months, Democrats and Republicans. The hopes of most, if not all, of the aspirants who are now hoeing their own chances will be blighted within that time. It was once proposed by an old-time politician that each of the States should take its turn in providing us with Presidential candidates, so as to give equal opportunities and fair play to all.

It was pleasing to see the Vigilant again in motion in the harbor day before yesterday. No one will deny that of all our cup defenders the Vigilant carries the greatest weight of national affection, not even excepting the beau tiful ploneer of the great sloops, the Puritan.

The women of the Southern States have been much slower than their Northern sisters in the utilization of the bicycle. They are affected by the conservatism of the South, which looks askance at any novelty, and very many of them yet think that bicycling is highly improper for a woman. We have frequently noticed remarks to this effect in Southern papers, and we recently learned that women in several places there had been brought under social discipline

for bicycling. The prodigious cycling boom of this year in New York has already told upon the South. By this time there are lots of women bicyclers in Virginia and Georgia; there are a smaller

mands for his removal which made their appearance number in Alabama and Louisiana; there are fewer yet in South Carolina: there are very few in Arkansas; we have not heard of any in Mississippi; the Northern women in Florida have introduced the wheel there.

We do not believe that the conservatism of Southern women can much longer resist the wheel; the Texas and North Carolina girls seem tract the fair sex even in the Bayon State.

It is not undignified for a woman to ride the hicycle. She does not lower herself by wheeling. To ride upon it at full speed does not cut into the pride of womanhood. That pride exists in the North not less than in the South.

Though Bohemia has no seaport, her boating supremacy, at least on the Harlem, was well established in the Decoration Day regatta by a double victory. The names of W. CHEASTIL, O. NOVOLING, J. BEHENSKY, A. LADMAN, C. WANCURA, F. ZELEZNY, J. BELOH-AVEK, and J. KONDELKA of the Senior Eight, and of F. ZOUBER, V. SEDLACER, F. VITAU, F. VESELY, J. CHRASTIL, J. CHARWAT, J. SKORPIL, and M. SAHNIA of the Junior Eight, are at the

From a number of places we have news of the formation of women's societies like the St. Peter's Society at Danbury, the members of which take a pledge never to marry any man who drinks "intoxicants." If these societies continue to grow until all the marriageable women are enrolled in them, and if the mem sers stick to their pledge, no matter what may be the temptation to break it, there will be ar end of liquor drinking, perhaps. The love of man for woman is stronger than any hankering for the flowing bowl, whether that bowl contain sparkling champagne, old rye whiskey, foaming lager, still wines, or mixed drinks with a stick in them. Who would not rather go dry all his life than remain a bachelor forever? Ask the thirstiest old toper who happily wedded, and is the father of a growing family of boys and girls.

But can't a dreary bachelor console himself with a mug of beer? Not a mug; it is an intoxi-cant, if he takes too much of it. Or Angostura bitters? Not a bit. Or that California claret rest.
which is doctored with salicylic acid till all the But with hope that springs eternal within the human alcohol in it is paralyzed? He can't. There are plenty of good bracing up tectotal drinks that

sobriety. We suppose that some fellows will refrain from all kinds of drinks while they are courting a pledged girl, and then, after marriage, will make up for the loss of time. The members of the societies must look out for that kind of wooer or plunderer. See what SHAKESPEARE For the mighty, mangy income tax was advancing to says in "Much Ado About Nothing:"

"Sigh no more, lattes, sigh no more, Men were deceivers ever: One foot in sea, and one on shore, To one thing constant never."

The only way we can think of to make them constant in their loathing of the cruel stuff is to In his eye was wild defiance, a successful on his lip, compel them to take the pledge at the altar. and bind it with an oath. The creature who would break that is undeserving of a pledged wife. It may be a trial for some men in love; but better that than the total abelition of the | And no ancient custom of marriage.

Hill and Minety-six.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Size (I) Is not Sens-ter David B. Hill the logical candidate for Frenchent the Democratic ticket in 1896? (2) Would there be any doubt of his election? These are leading questions, but I think The Sex is able to answer them. Respectfully, Bissourys, May 31. John N. Harman, able to answer them. Binocklys, May 31.

2. There would be. Mr. Cleveland has so broken and bedevilled the Democratic party that it is doubtful if it can elect its candidate.

NAVAL NEWS AND NOYES.

The Annapolis Exercises-The New Gos

beats-Smokeless Powder, WASHINGTON, May 31 .- Next week the grad uating exercises occur at the Naval Academy The programme, which is interesting, as usual includes seamanship drill on the Monongahela for Monday: battle drill affoat on the Bancroft and boats, together with target practice, me chine shop drill, steam tactics by the first and second classes and boats under oars by the third and fourth, for Tuesday; infantry battalion and competitive company drills, with drass parade, for Wednesday; artillery battalion, fencing and setting up, and gymnastic exercises, with dress parade, for Thursday; the graduating exercises proper for Friday. The class contains forty-one members, of whom only six belong to the engineer divi-

sion. But as there are twenty-four vacancies in the engineer corps to twenty in the line, many graduates may have to go to the former who would prefer the line. It is said that several

would prefer the line. It is said that several officers in command rank may be retired shortly for disability, and that would open up other vacancies in the line.

The plans for the six composite steel gunboats now seem to be pretty definitely settled. Four of them, as has been announced, will be single serw, relying considerably on sails for additional motive power, and the other two, twinsersew vessels, depending wholly on steam. The length of these two is to be 190 feet and the beam 34, the displacement being about 975 tons. The lack of sail power is expected to save nearly twoscore tons in weight, and this will be utilized for coal carrying, making the normal supply 250 to 275 tons which is very large for vessels of

twoscore ions in weight, and this will be utilized for coal carrying, making the normal supply 250 to 275 tons, which is very large for vessels of that displacement. The guns of the twinscrew vessels, it is said, are too be carried higher than those of the single serew, thus giving them more efficiency in a seaway.

It is generally believed now that Admiral Ramsay will be the next officer in charge of the North Atlantic Station, but the indications regarding his successor as Chief of the Hureau of Navigation are not so clear. Perhaps the most prominent candidate is Capt. Robley D. Evans, but there are other possibilities which would involve considerable shifting in bureau and other high commands.

involve considerable shifting in bureau and other high commands.

Our navy will not long be behind other navies in the matter of smokeless powder. With a limit of lifteen tons pressure, which is perfectly safe, it has been found possible to procure, with powder made at Newport, initial velocities of 2,200, 2,400, and 2,500 feet in the 1-pounders, 3-pounders, and 6-pounders of the secondary batteries. These are great advances over the velocities with ordinary powders, and, with this accomplished, service smokeless powders for the main batteries may duly be expected.

Earliest Manhattan Island Perry Licenses TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : My attention has been called to a communication in your sue of May 25, signed "E. M. I." disputing the accuracy of my statement that the licensing of from 1654, and alleging that I did "not give the correct dates of the Assembly."

As to the former issue, if your correspondent vill turn to page 273 of Vol. I. of Hoffman's Estate and Rights of the Corporation of New York," he will find the following extract from the " Albany Records," Vol. VII., p. 507:

On the 1st of July, 1654, an order was made by the Director-General and Council as follows: "Daily confusion occurring among the ferrymen on Manhat-tan Island, so that the inhabitants are waiting whole tan Island, so that the inhabitants are waiting whole days before they can obtain a passage, and then not without dauger and at an exprbitant price, it is ordered by the Director-General and Council:

1. That no person shall forry from one side of the river to the other without a license from the magistrates, under the penalty of £1 Fiemish for the first offence, £2 for the second, and £3, with condemnation of the boat and corporal punishment, for the third infraction of this order—one-third to the ferryman, one-third to the fiscal, and one-third to the diposition of the Judge.

2. The ferryman is to be allowed as follows: Then follow the rates.

3. The ferryman cannot be compelled to ferry any-

3. The ferryman cannot be compelled to ferry any-thing over before helps paid.

The hours were prescribed, and certain persons were exempted from tolls. As to your correspondent's complaint that I did not give the correct date of the Convention of the first General Assembly, f. c., April 9, 1691, it is sufficient to say that I did not attempt to refer to that event. My reference was to the promulgation of the first Constitution of the State of New York at Kingston, April 20, 1777. Very truly yours.

State of New York at Kingston, April 20, 171.
Very truly yours.
ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.
NEW YORK, May 31.

Author of " My Wife and Child," TO THE EUTOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Gen. Horatto C. King publishes in the Herald of yesterday a long arti-cle entitled "War Lyrics of the South," with most aspicuous head lines, the last of which declares They Belong to History." Lord save us if all the

statements in regard to the selections of poems which appear in the article are as far from truth and accu-racy as the one to which I direct your attention. After the poem, "Stonewall Jackson's Way," our bistorian says: "In this connection I find also a poem written by Gen. J. T. Jackson while an off Mexico, and inscribed "My Wife and Child." T torian goes on to say, "It will be observed that the initials are reversed [I suppose he means Stonewal Jackson's initials, as his name was Thomas Jonathan

but," says our accurate compiler, "I do not recall any other Gen. Jackson who was both in the Mexican war and in the war of 1941."
For sien. King's information I will state that Henry R. Jackson of Georgia is the author of the poen "My Wife and Child," that he did serve as an officer through the Mexican war, and was a Major-General in the Confederate army; that he is the author of many the Confederate army; that he is the suthor of many poems equally as beautiful as the one mentioned as the consumer of the control of the carliest engagements of the late war between the States. ten, Henry IL Jackson is still alive, an old and honored citizen of the State that gave him birth, and which he has well illustrated on the batteffeids of two wars and in many stations in civil life both before and after the late war. He was American Minister to Austria before the war, was nominated to the same position by Mr. Cleveland during his first Administration, and was Minister to Mexico under the present Administration of Mr. Cleveland. His career at the her has been long and honorable, and as an orator he ranks with the most brilliant.

New York, May 27.

It Was Not the American Credit-Indomnity Company.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your issue of yesterday you stated that a judgment had been rendered in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals against the American Credit Guarantee Company. and added that there is another con pany doing such business called the American Credit-Indemnity Co pany. As a matter of fact, there is but one company writing credit insurance by the title of "American," and the judgment was rendered against a credit guarantee company of an entirely dissimilar name. Your article has created the erroneous impression that this company was the defendant in the suit. Yours, very respectfully, Victor M. Annahas. General Manager of the American Credit Indemnity Company. New York, May 31, 1895.

Income Tax at the Bat.

it was extremely rocky for Mr. Cleveland's nine that The score was dead against them, with an inning left to play.

So when Gresbam hauled the flag down, and Carlisle lost the gold, A pallor wreathed the features of all the White House But bonds preceded income, and likewise the tariff

While the former was a pudd'n', the latter was a fake, Soon the stricken White House a mighty silence sat, As they waited for the income tax to take in hand the

The Mugwump few got up to leave, abandoning the

breast They thought. "When only income tax takes its stand being or good oracing up teetotal drinks that he may swallow by the gallon without losing his sobriety. States.

> From the Administration audience went up a joy ous hatt. It rumbled through the Anarchists, it rattled in the fall; Eringing joy to every Populist, who does thinking through his bat.

All men's eyes were on him as he rubbed his hands with dirt; Populist tongues applauded when he wiped them on his shirt; And when the Supreme Court touched the law ball to

The oneer is gone from off his lips; his teeth are clembed with hate: He wows to feed on industry, his bat pounds on the ow Jurigo Shiras holds the ball, and now he tets

And new the air is shattered with the Tax's victous falcess. and now all through this rewued land the sun is shinting bright, and thank-giving, and bankers bearts

are light. And industrious men are inushing, and all good citizens shout,

atruck out! More Than That,

Prom the Detroit i ree Press.

Daughter-Frank said something to me last night.

Noth-r-I hope it was apropose.

Daughter-it was more, mamma. It was aproposel.

TOWED BY A BIG CATFISH.

Charles Thompson's Exciting Ride Up and Bown the Ohio River. From the Courter-Journal.

Bown the Obio River.

From the Courty-Journal.

Charles Thompson is a fisherman who feels equal to any fish that swims. He is proud of the strong fight he made with a ninety-pound eat he caught in the river near Tow Read Island yesterday. He caught the fish on a trot-line that he set the night before thirty feet from shore.

When he went out to run his line he did not motice that anything unusual was hoaked, but when he began to pull the line in he was not left long ignorant of the fact that he had something of the nature of a whale. Hank fordon, who was also in the skiff, saw Thompson when he made the first lurch forward. He "lowed something was up," and sprang to his feet, thinking that his companion was going overboard. He caught hold of Thompson's feet with a full determination that if Thompson's went by the board" he would go with him.

In the mean time the boat was spinning up the river at a wonderful rate of speed, and Thompson was lying flat on his stomach, with the line almost cutting his hands in two. The the fish carried the skiff about two miles up the river and then turned down stream with so much suddenness as to almost swamp the boat. The fish kept the race up for about two miles down the river, and finally darted in toward shore and toward a pile of brush, where it stopped. The skiff had been going at such a high rate of speed that it was run up on shore. The fish felt secure under the leush and "suiked," so the two men began to wicetie with the problem of how to get it out.

Finally Thompson managed the thing by jumping into the river and seizing the fish around the body. For awhile it was difficult to tell which was the fish and which was Thompson. Gordon had in the mean, time pulled out his scaling knife, and when the fish acomed to be on ton Gordon reached out and cut the fish in the gills. After that the struggle was unoven

in the gills. After that the struggle was uneven

Troubles of an Eloping Pate.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat,
HARROISBURG, Ky., May 27. Some weeks
since a young man named O. Leonard attempted
to elope with a Miss Fatterson. The young
lady's parents circumvented the couple and she
has since been kept under the strictest surveillance. Yesterday the girl's father took her taBenton Church and during the services she
eluded his vigilance and stepped out. Leonard
was awaiting her in a bugy at the stile block,
As she was getting in the vehicle her brother
came around the corner of the church and
taking in the situation at a glance opened fire
on Leonard with a revolver. Leonard jumped
out of the bugy and in some way got in from
of the horse and was run over and badly injured.
The animal continued its fight and Miss Patterson in jumping out broke one of her legs. The
affair broke up the services and caused great excitement, as the parties are among the best people in that section. From the New Orleans Times-Democrat,

His Fatal Run for a Train. From the Cleveland Leader

Prom the Cieveland Leader.

Unicinsville, O., May 25.—A German emigrant en route to the West went into a restaurant at Dennison for lunch last night while the engines were being exchanged on the train. Before he was through he looked out across the street and over a high fence to see his train moving. Not a moment's hesitation was taken, but he started straightway, and thinking he was travelling through the open air he ran through the plateglass side of the building. A piece two and one-half inches long was picked from his neck. No sooner was he released from the glass than he scrambled over the high fence toward the train, which was held until he should board it. He was taken off at Columbus and died there this morning.

A Daring Peruvian Indian

Prom the Funama Star and Herald.

The truth of the following anecdote can be The truth of the following anecdote can be vouched for:

An Indian montonero, alone, with his rifle on his shoulder, came out of San Cristobal street to that of Pileta de Santa Catalina; on facing the fort of Santa Catalina, and as he advanced in that direction, rifles and mitrallicuse were fired at him, but the fellow went on the even tenor of his way, letting them blaze away at him without touching his rifle or turning his head, until he reached the corner of General street, where he performed a right about face, took off his kepi, and made a polite bow to those on the fort who had taken so much trouble to kill him.

The officer in command on Santa Catalina was so impressed with the cool and undaunted bearing of this montonero that he ordered his soldiers to give him a cheer, and they did so.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., May 28.—Bloodhounds for once have been successful in tracing their man in this county. Some time ago the bloodhound craze struck Anderson, and three sets of does were purchased. Several times they have been used in trailing criminals, but falled in each case. Saturday night a daring robbery took place at Oyid, and the Anderson hounds were put on the trail early Sunday morning. The this was tracked to an old barn, but the men were afraid to go in for their man, as he was known to be heavily armed. The party then left for lights, and while gone the thief made his secape a second time, but was tracked to a dense thicket and swamp about two miles away, where he was surrounded.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: For the sake of fairas, permit me to take exception to the interview in ast Sunday's Sus of Mr. Bob Cook, regarding Cornell in the coming Henley regatta. He is quoted as saying that "Cornell ought to win, as the crews who will

ompete against them are made up of men taken from a large number of oarsmen trained in different styles of rowing," while "the Cornell crew are composed of nen who have trained together. nell will indeed meet crews composed of the picked oarsmen of Great Britain, from Oxford, Canbridge, and other college cross, but one would infer from the interview referred to that these crows train together but little, if any, before the regatia and hence if Cornell wins the glory will not be so great hence if Cornell wins the glory will not hele after all. Into appearance of belitting on placky efforts to compete with what are acted to be the crack crows of the world's worthy reflection upon the greatest at their with year, next in hyportance only to that of tence of the America, up, in the sporting world cook should know, if he doesn't know, that the ferrest that the gentlemen composing some of the who, for position and exercise do nothing of row, remain members of the same crows for the history of American at their composition actearty shows.

row, remain members of the same crows for years. On the centrary, the advantage is sagenet cornell, as the history of American athletic competition abroad clearly shows.

Mr. Cook further says that he has "thought for the past ten years, with perhaps one or two exceptions, that our crew could heat vormen." The private of the past ten years, with perhaps one or two exceptions, that our crew could heat vormen. "The private of the past ten years, with perhaps one or two exceptions, that our crew could heat vormen." The private of the past of t

Yate Respect for Scholarship,

To the Editor of The Six Six: The article on the first page of last Sunday's Six, headed Scholarship No Longer Influential in Yale's Secret Society Elections," was evidently intended to convey to the minds of the general public the impression that there exists at Yale a most deplorable condition of undergraduate sentiment in regard to the comparative and relative values of mental and physical utilities. The Skulli and Bones fifteen includes an editor of the Vate Literacy Nagarine, four editors of the line Ness, an editor of the late Recent, the winner of the Ten Eyek oratories contest and several members of P. B. K.

The list of Wolf's Bend shows an editor of the Tale Literacy Magazine, two editors of the Tale Locard, one of them the Cheirman the President and two other members of P. B. K. the President of the Yale Union who is, Inches value, the forement debaser of the university, and two juntor exhibition speakers.

Seroil and Key's list includes two editors of the Record, two editors of the Area, an editor of the Literacy and two particles of the editors of the Record, two editors of the Area, an editor of the Literacy and two first particles the entire strength of the Committee of the essine of whom are the remember committee of the locations of the Treasurer of the University, the Provided and the Treasurer of the University description, and ethers prominent in the various walks of college life. sentiment in regard to the comparative and relative

t'ol, Waring's Secretary.

To run Rieron of The Sex Sec. I note that in another daily power Muc. Cares, Mr. Waring's secretary, states that she is willing to retain her position without remuneration, in her enthusiasm to obtain streets. It is very gratifying to tear of the bad trees in our city, but do you not taken that the ing would de bester to give the position to wo lying positions to propie who do New Your, May 20, 1805,

Suggestion to Car Fender Inventors. What is really needed (a a funder () at will allow of dentification of the victim.

She Had Studied Poench.

Proof I. fe.

Have you and bon vivant this morning "
Boned what, mump."
Bonesteatt. Why, that's French for 'good liver."

When the liver fails to act, and you are billowning out of a state use for the days. Sanative Principality action of the liver and rames all distressing symptoms. - dos.